

6. The UN's post-2015 development agenda and leadership

Acronyms and abbreviations

AAAA—Addis Ababa Action Agenda
DaO—Delivering as One
FDI—Foreign Direct Investment
FfD—Financing for Development
G20—Group of 20 major world economies
GAVI—Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GDP—Gross Domestic Product
MDGs—Millennium Development Goals
MINUSTAH—UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti
NGOs—Non-Governmental Organizations
ODA—Official Development Assistance
OWG—Open Working Group
SDGs—Sustainable Development Goals
UN—The United Nations
UNDP—UN Development Programme
UNDS—UN Development System

Glossary

Ban Ki-Moon: The 8th and current UN Secretary-General. He took office on January 1, 2007, after being foreign minister of South Korea for two years.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali: The 6th UN Secretary-General (1992–96). Before that, he was the Vice Foreign Minister of Egypt.

Margaret Joan Anstee: Former UN Under-Secretary General, Anstee worked in the UN system for 40 years, in a variety of positions and roles.

Economic and Social Council: A UN group, it serves as a forum for discussions on international economic and social issues.

Every Woman, Every Child: Launched by Ban Ki-moon during the UN MDGs Summit in September 2010, Every Woman Every Child aimed at saving the lives of 16 million women and children by 2015.

General Assembly: The principal organ of the UN, the assembly is composed of representatives for all UN member states. It convenes to discuss topics such as on world peace, elections of the Secretary-General and other key global issues.

Global Compact: A UN initiative started by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the compact is made up of 10,000 world corporations that develop a global blueprint for businesses to follow with regard to human and labor rights, environmental issues and transparency.

Global Education First Initiative (GEFI): Launched by Ban Ki-moon in September 2012, the five-year GEFI aimed to put quality, relevant and transformative education at the heart of the social, political and development agendas.

Global North/South: Refers to the socio-economic divide between the mostly developed countries in the northern hemisphere versus the mostly underdeveloped countries of the southern hemisphere.

Green Climate Fund: A UN fund focused on helping developing countries with issues involving climate change.

High Level Committee on Programmes: A UN inter-agency coordination mechanism, it promotes system-wide cooperation and knowledge sharing.

Human Rights Council: A UN inter-governmental body that meets to discuss global human rights issues and make recommendations when those rights are being violated in a certain region or country.

Inter-Agency and Expert Group: A UN group created in order to ensure that the goals spelled out in the SDGs were being monitored across the globe.

International Criminal Court: An inter-governmental organization, it has been given the authority to prosecute individuals for war crimes, crimes against humanity and others, within countries that agreed to Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

International Labor Organization: An institution devoted to promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. It helps advance the creation of decent work and the economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress.

Kofi Annan: The 7th UN Secretary-General (1997–2006). He was the co-recipient of the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize for his work in building a more peaceful world.

Mark Malloch-Brown: Former UN Deputy Secretary-General, he has served within the UN as an administrator and commissioner of several different organizations. Before joining the UN, he was the Minister of State for the British Government.

Peacebuilding Commission: Established in 2005, the commission is an inter-governmental group that advises countries on peace building in a post-conflict environment. They help with issues such as recovery and reconstruction of the country and monitoring of human rights.

Primus inter Pares: A Latin phrase meaning “first among equals.”

Rio+20: Short for United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012–20 years after the landmark 1992 Earth Summit in Rio. At the Conference, world leaders came together to shape how to build a green economy to achieve sustainable development and lift people out of poverty; and how to improve international coordination for sustainable development.

Sir Robert Jackson: A UN administrator, he published the “Capacity Study”.

Secretary-General: It is the highest position in the UN. The candidates for the position are put forward by the Security Council and approved by the General Assembly for a 5-year term.

Security Council: It is one of the main UN inter-governmental groups made up of permanent representatives from the U.S., Russia, Great Britain, France, China and 10 other countries that are cycled through every two years.

Sine qua non: A Latin phrase that meaning an indispensable condition, element or factor.

Sustainable Energy for All: Launched by Ban Ki-moon in September 2011, Sustainable Energy for All is a global initiative that mobilizes action from all sectors of society to provide universal access to modern energy services, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Trygve Lie: The 1st UN Secretary-General (1946–52). Before that, he was the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

UN University: It is the academic arm of the UN, primarily researching and educating on the environment, peace and sustainability, and economics.

UN Women: A UN organization that seeks to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women around the globe. The group was founded in 2010 by merging four different UN agencies.

World Bank: An international organization that provides loans to developing countries for programs involving foreign investment, international trade, and building of infrastructure.

World Economic Forum: A meeting in Switzerland with more than 2,000 world business leaders, politicians and journalists to discuss international economics issues.

World Trade Organization: An international organization founded in 1995 to promote a freer international trade environment.

The UN's Development System's Alphabet Soup

Funds and programmes

UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade & Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UN-HABITAT	Human Settlements
UNAIDS	UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS

Seat (founding year)

New York (1965)
New York (1946)
Rome (1963)
New York (1969)
Geneva (1964)
Geneva (1964)
Nairobi (1972)
Nairobi (1978)
Geneva (1996)

UN secretariat

UNDESA	UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs
UNODC	UN Office of Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	UN Office of Project Services

New York (1945)
Vienna (1997)*
Copenhagen (1973)

Regional commissions

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific
ESCWA	Economic Commission for W. Asia

Addis Ababa (1958)
Geneva (1947)
Santiago (1948)
Bangkok (1949)
Beirut (1973)

Specialized agencies

ILO	International Labour Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
UNWTO	UN World Tourism Organization
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

Geneva (1919)
Rome (1945)
Paris (1945)
Geneva (1948)*
Vienna (1985)#
Rome (1977)
Madrid (2003)*#
Montreal (1945)
London (1958)*
Geneva (1865)*
Berne (1874)
Geneva (1951)
Geneva (1970)*
Vienna (1957)

Training and research institutions

UNITAR	Training and Research
UNICRI	Crime and Justice Research
UNIDIR	Disarmament Research
UNRISD	Social Development
UNU	UN University

Functional commissions

Sustainable development
Narcotic drugs
Crime prevention
Science and technology
Status of women
Population and Development
Social Development
Statistics

date of joining UN as specialized agency

* different name/status prior to UN